JOHNSTOWN'S PERIL HAS BEEN AVERTED.

Cold Weather Stops the Rising Waters in Time to Avert a Repetition of the Great Catastrophe.

MANY STREETS ARE STILL NAVIGABLE.

Discussing Plans -to Prevent the Annual Recurrence of the Inundations from the Conemaugh.

THREATENED DISASTER IN THE OHIO VALLEY

Factories Closed Down, Railroad Tracks Ren-

dered Impassable and Many People Made .

Temporarily Homeless. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 18, 1891.—Rain fell on this flood cursed town until three o'clock this morn-Then a cold wave blew in from the North

west. The clouds cleared away and the people, who had been watching for rising waters, went to bed. The danger of another great disaster was over for the present. The fact that it is a danger estponed and not prevented everybody knows, but then, perhaps, Providence will step in next The change in the weather has stopped the melt-

ing of the deep snow in the mountains, and with that the water in the streams has begun to go down. But the snow is still there and will have to melt some time, and if it melts with such weather as there has been for the last three or four days Johnstown will be in exactly the same position

whether it is absolutely necessary to sit down every time and let the flood take its course. They propose two plans, either of which would be efficient in preventing these calamities. One is to raise Johnstown six or eight feet, which would be costly. The other is to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Cambria Iron Works to remove the obstructions they have without any warrant placed in the river channel. This, in view of the strong legislative influence of these corporations, would be about impossible, though perfectly just. It is either one or the other of these remedies, or else go about in boats and live for days in terror at least twice a year.

BOATS STILL USEFUL. The going about in boats isn't over yet, although the water went down a good deal to-day. In the lower parts of the town rafts and skiffs still carry the people through the sirects. It must give strangers a rather peculiar sensation to see the principal hotel of the town sitting in the middle of

don't think there ever will be.

FALLING WATERS.

At six o'clock to-night the water in Stony Creek was down to the ten foot mark, a fall of about seven feet in twenty-four hours. The Conemaugh, though still high, was also falling. Water still covered the rart of the city called the Point, which is at the junction of the two streams, and Hornerstown, which is along the western bank of Stony Creek. The floods had also left great poils of standing water in vacant lots in the business part of town.

While the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Cambria While the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Cambria Iron Works came in for the burden of blame for the damage that has been done the citizens them welves have had a good deal of a share in the narrowing of the two waterways, which has done so much harm. People living along the banks have encouched on the stream and the town has helped the obstruction of the channels by the erection of bridges. Land owners along the river have built stone walls clear out to the low water mark and the water way has been much contracted.

Before the great flood there were thirteen bridges, all of which were carried away then. Seven of them have been robuilt since and six of the seven are serious obstructions to the channel, because the abuttments are set out too far.

seven are serious obstructions to the channel, because the abuttments are set out too far.

MOVED THE POLLING PLACES.

The flood had its curious, not to say amusing side, as well as the fearful. Yesterday was Election Day. The polling place which had been fixed upon for the Seventh ward being about seven feet deep in water, voters were given the choice of going out to vote in rafts or swimming. Neither being acceptable the clorks took it upon themselves to move the polling place, and securing the ballot box moved to dry land.

The result of the election was a great surprise because the republican candidate for treasurer won in this strongly democratic city. The democratic assert that the votes polled in the Seventh ward must be thrown out because the authorized polling place was changed.

The aemocratic defeat, by the way, was chiefly due to the incompetent way the flood relief funds have been handled, as recently exposed by the HERALD.

HIGH WATER IN THE OHIO,

WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO RIVER TOWNS SUFFER MUCH DAMAGE FROM THE FLOOD,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PARRERSBURG, Feb. 18, 1891.—The Ohio River s nearly forty feet here and rising rapidly. lands are flooded. Families have deserted their homes in the suburbs, and merchants on the river streets have moved goods to higher floors, river streets have moved goods to higher floors, and several factories on the Kanawha have suspended. All trains on the Ohio River Railway have been taken off, and no freight was received to-day by either that road or the Baltimore and Ohio. The Ohio River Railroad is almost entirely under water from here to Moundsville, water in some places being three feet deep. The Ohio River shops are nearly under, and everything is in readiness to be moved. The Muskingum Valley is flooded, and the government works have been badly damaged at McConnellsville.

The Little Kanawha Valley is flooded with back water. The signal service reports say nine feet more water will come here.

The loss is heavy in the Belmont oil field as wells are under water.

The loss is heavy in the Belmont oil field as wells are under water.

About one-fourth of the area of Wheeling is submerged and the river has reached forty-three feet eight inches. Probably one thousand families are flooded out there and the aggregate direct loss will be about \$100,000. All the mills and factories were compolled to close down and thousands of men are thrown temporarily out of work.

One-third of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is submerged and hundreds of families moving to high ground. Not a single manufacturing establishment can run and it is feared that the fires will be put out in furnaces in the glass factories.

BAD FLOODS FEARED IN KENTUCKY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1891.—The river has been stationary here all day at forty-one feet nine

and the situation is serious. The high state of the river is interfering with navigation. Every precaution is being taken to meet the flood.

The big Sandy and Ohio rivers are both creating havee at Catlettsburg, Ky. Two houses were washed from their foundations this morning and a large slice of Front street is gone. The people are fleeing from their homes along the rivers in terror.

THE MISSISSIPPI RISING. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18, 1891.—The river here is stationary at thirty-one feet six-tenths, being six-tenths above the danger line. It is rising slowly at Greenville, Vicksburg and Natchez. No

slowly at Greenville, Vicksburg and Natchez. No serious danger is apprehended from the present rise. Red River is falling at Shreveport.

At Memphis the river is yet two feet below the danger line, but continues to rise steadily. The heavy rains in that vicinity for the past three or four days have tended to swell the immense volume of water coming from the north. The first indication of danger was heard to-day from Helena, Ark., where a levee, which had been weakened by the great pressure, was being repaired by a corps of men. Helena is in the bettoms, and from that point will be learned the first news of trouble should any occur.

HEAVY LOSSES AT PITTSBURG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18, 1891,-There has been no loss of life from the flood, but the damage to property in Pittsburg has been immense. The most conservative estimates place the direct money loss conservative estimates place the direct money loss at not less than \$1,500,000, and the general opinion is that the total will exceed \$2,000,000.

The railroads are still in a bad way and will have to expend the best part of half a million dollars for repairs to roadbeds and rolling stock. The manufacturers of Pittsburg, whose plants have been under water forty-sight hours and will not be clear for twenty-four hours more, lose \$300,000. Merchants and other business men place their loss at \$200,000. The balance of the loss is divided among thousands. Many of these can lil afford to lose anything, and a movement has been started for their relief.

CARRIED AWAY BY THE ICE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. KOCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1891 .- The Genesee River is very high and it is still rising. A big field of ice and driftwood reached here this forenoon, and the false work at the Platt street bridge, which is in course of construction, was carried away.

Five (minutes before the scaffolding gave way there were fifteen men at work upon it, and they reached the bank just in time to escape death.

KILLED BY NATURAL GAS. THE FLOODS BREAK A MAIN, AN EXPLOSION POLLOWS AND NIKE PEOPLE ARE HURT. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Mantin's Ferry, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1891.—Nine persons were terribly burned here to-night an explosion of natural gas in the by an explosion of natural gas in the house of William Kuntz, First and Penn streets. Two of the people were fatally hurt. A break in the street main was caused by the cod. The gas crept through into the cellar, became ignited and a terrible explosion occurred. The house was demolished and took fire.

Those fatally burned were Mrs. William Kuntz and Edna Graves, aged fourteen. The others burned were Mr. Kuntz, Mrs. John R. Nomas, Mrs. H. H. Graves, Eddie Graves, aged twelve; Carrie Thomas, aged ten, and George Thomas, aged eleven. The house was occupied by three families.

KILLED AND MAIMED IN A COLLISION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Enze, Pa., Feb. 18, 1891.—The railroads in North western Pennsylvania and Eastern Chic are banked in with great and continuous lakes of water. Travel

in with great and continuous lakes of water. Travel is almost suspended on the short lines.

On the Eric and Pittsburg Bailroad a bridge over Conreaut Creek was carried down by a collision of trains, and in addition to the loss of the engine and train and bridge Conductor William McIntyre, of Ashtabula, is mained for life, and George Sewell died in the surgeon's hands. Others were slightly hurt.

SALT SNOW IN UTAH.

GALBRITH, FRANK, mail agent; hand smashed and head bruised.

HENRY, L. A., postal clerk; body bruised. HENRY, CHARLES W., news agent, New Orleans; severe scalp wound and bruises and chest hurt. JACKSON, JOHN; leg broken and hand smashed. JOHNSON, WILLIAM, both legs broken.

McCALL, JOHN H., Holbrook, Mass.; severely SEELY, H. E., of Sand Springs, Iowa; foot mashed, scalp wound and severe bruises. SH.VERTOOTH, ED, baggage master, of Jackson,

WORSHAM, H. C., leg bruised.

THE WRECKED SHERLOCK'S VICTIMS.

THE LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED-DRUNKEN-NESS OF OFFICERS CHARGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1891 .- The body of Margery L. Brown, the nine-year-old granddaughter of Mrs. G. McLean, of Pittsburg, was found this morning in the wreck of the steamer Sherlock at

Mrs. W. M. Hayden, of Columbus, were slightly injured.
Captain McIntyre and Pilots Runnel and Marildge all agree that the boat refused to answer her helm from some unknown cause, as the engineers say that all signals were heard and obeyed. The theory is that a new and unknown current was created by ine five new bridges now in the harbor. The freight lost was chiefly rallway freight.

Mr. Willie Lepper, third clerk of the Sherlock, who was supposed to have been drowned, made his appearance to-day. He says he had a fearful struggle in the river and had no strength to go beyond—the water's edge, on the Kentucky shore, where he tay until he was found by citizens, who took him to a house in Covington.

An accusation is made by one of the cabin boys that the mate and engineer on the boat were both drunk and that the crew were short. He will be held as a witness.

KILLED BY A SWITCH ENGINE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 18, 1891.-News has just reach here by night. Only cold and clear weather for the next week can prevent a disastrous flood. At Louisville, Eg., the river is rising at a rapid rate cached here from New Decatur that Supervisor W.

COPYRIGHT BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Readoption of the Sherman Amendment Allowing Books To Be Imported on Payment of Duty.

LITHOGRAPHERS ALSO PLACATED.

Bright Prospects for Tariff Reform Legislation by the Next Congress.

CUSTOM HOUSE BILL PASSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Herald Bureau, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, Feb. 18, 1891.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 36 to 14, passed the bill establishing an international copyright. As the bill passed to-day it carried with it two amendments which will send it to a committee of conference, in whose report both houses of Congress must agree before it shall go to the President for his signature.

One of these amendments is in effect the Sher man amendment, which provides that foreign books may be imported upon payment of the regular rates of duty. The other is known technically as the 'lithographers' " amendment. The purpose of this is to give works of art the same protection as is afforded to books. It requires that maps, musical compositions, engravings, cuts, prints, photographs, chromos or lithographs, when copyrighted, must be made within the limits of the United States. In this form the bill now goes to a

United States. In this form the bill now goes to a committee of conference, which will consist on the part of the Senate of Messrs. Platt, Hiscock and Gray. The House conferrees will be appointed to-morrow. The expectation is that the conferrees will agree that only photographs, chromos and lithographs shall be made here, and that all other works of art may be copyrighted in America, but that their manufacture shall not be restricted to this country.

It is a maiter of congratula ion and possibly a strong evidence of the good feeling on the part of Vice President Morton that the Senate conferrees are all friends of the bill. Speaker Reed is also regarded as favorable to the measure, and if the conferrees appointed by him shall be equally in sympathy with an international copyright but little time will be expended in conference in reaching a satisfactory conclusion. It will then remain for the House to act upon the conference report, and it this be favorable, as is now expected, the bill will become a law within the next ten days.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR TARIFF REFORM MEAS-GOOD PROSPECTS FOR TARIFF REFORM MEAS-

UBES IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. New interest has been aroused here in the subject of tariff reform legislation in the new Con. gress by the election of another independent Senator in place of a republican in South Dakota It is the general expectation that the action of the democrats in the South Dakota Legislature in voting for Kyle, the independent candidate, will be reciprocated by the vote of three in dependents in the Illinois Legislature for General Palmer. The Senate will then stand-Republicans, 46; democrats, 40; independents, 2,

the people through the streets. It must give attangers a rather peculiar sensation to see the principal hotel of the town sitting in the middle of a big lake, and the guests being carried to and from the principal hotel of the town sitting in the middle of a big lake, and the guests being carried to and from the principal hotel of the town streets and with the sort of an averaged picks.

A Johnstown man gose home to his dimer, served in the second story of his residence, riding on a raft past the tops of his submerged picks from a raft past the tops of his submerged picks from the sace about riding home in a gondois. Ferhaps that is putting it a little too strong, the form of the submerged picks from the limits of served in the second strong of his residence, riding home in a gondois. Ferhaps that is putting it a little too strong, the form of the submerged picks from the limits and pumping out their cellers whenever they could.

A perline or merker.

Relieved by the news that the water at the three threatened dams had frozen up again, the people with the principal street bridge, but devoted themselves to getting their families back from the hills and pumping out their cellers whenever they could. Almost every store in town having a cellar full, it was the high rubber boots, which every one wars here, as much of a necessity as ever.

The food has left a thick slive your follows the principal streets and twigs and rotten wood. A first class chance for an epidemic, a stranger would think, but Johnstown people don't think so. They say don't think there ever will be.

At six o'clock to-sign, a stranger would think, but Johnstown people don't think so. They say don't think there ever will be.

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At six o'clock to-sign, a stranger would think, but Johnstown people don't

HOUSE BILL.

The united efforts of Senators Evarts and Hiscockicaused the passage to-day of the New York Custom House bill. It is an enabling act authorizing the sale of the present Custom House for at least \$4,000,000 and the use of that sum, with \$1,500,000 balance or the warehouse appropriation, to but the Bowling Green site and erect the new Custom House. The steamship companies having offices in the buildings to be torn down are fighting the bill, but it will probably become a law. BEN BUTL'S AND BEPRESENTATIVE O'FERRALL

ON CLEVELAND'S SILVER LETTER.

The Cleveland anti-silver letter continues to be Ed Silvertooth, baggagemaster, was pinioned in the car by two large tranks and by heroic efforts was saved from the flames. He will die.

A number of passengers received minor injuries, but, strange to say, none of the lady passengers were hurt. The injured were carried to Jackson, Tonn., were they were taken care of.

The track was forn up for a considerable distance, and the trestle and the cars were destroyed. It will probably be twenty-four hours before trains can again be running.

The officers of the road—J. T. Harrihan, vice president: A. W. Sullivan, general superintendent; Captain John Mann, superintendent of the Southern lines, and Captain Wiggins, division superintendent—in their special car had just passed up, and when informed of the wreck they hastened back and gave all the assistance in their power.

The engine safely passed over the broken rall, but when the cars struck it they carried it with them down the enbankment.

The passengers in the last sleeper did not know of the wreck until the freight crashed into the rear, and when they rushed out in their night garments a scene of confusion never before witnessed ensued.

THE WRECKED SHERLOCK'S VICTIMS the one fruitful topic of conversation in the halls and loobies. The latest contribution on the sub-

southeast of the Capitol. Ben, by the way, has defied his widow's weeds, and is now as gay and fresh locking as the full blooded red rose that he wears on the lapel of his coat.

Remembering that Ben had served an apprentice-ship as a Presidential candidate and had, indeed, conducted a ively political cammaign, particularly among the grangers, I was quite auxious to ascortain his views on Mr. Cleveland's latest letter. Said the old General:—"I can't say that it was the most timely thing in the world for him to do." And he bit off a pig chunk of his cigar. "But it won't burt his Presidential candidacy a bit," he continued. "The democrate seem to like him all the better for his sturdy and even stubborn views on the live questions of the day."

In the House to-day, Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, declared that Grover Cleveland was deeper down in the heart of the democracy of the country than any other living man. It might be that Mr. Cleveland's views on silver did not suit the democracy. They were the views of an individual member of the democratic party. He (Mr. O'Ferrall) assumed that whatever Mr. Cleveland's position might be to-day on the question of silver coinage, when the National Couvention spoke in 1892 he would indorse the principles of their platform, whatever they might be. He did not believe that Mr. Cleveland would surrender his convictions, but there were questions of democratic principle far paramount to the question of the free coinage of silver. THE COMMITTEE TO VOTE ON FREE COINAGE TOO

LATE TO PERMIT ITS ENACTMENT. The House Coinage Committee has adopted a resolution to close hearings at twelve o'clock Friday and to vote on the Silver bill in committee at one clock that day. The resolution was adopted, after

men agreeing to it as the best solution of the question.

If the programme agreed upon is carried out it
will make it impossible to pass that bill a second
time if the President declines either to approve or
disapprove of it. The period of time between one
o'clock Friday and noon March 4 is just one hour
less than the period of ten days, exclusive of Sunday, throughout which the President is to retain a
bill without returning it to Congress.

MR. CRISP, OF GEORGIA, PREVENTS PAYING SALARY TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTANT. It was a simple "No!" uttered in a tone of strong protest. But it prevented a ten thousand dollar steal upon the United States Treasury. For this the taxpayers of the country have to thank Repre-

sentative Crisp, of Georgia, It was as barefaced and impudent a proposition to rob the government as has ever been presented to a public man. This is the story :- James Maginnis is contesting the seat of Alderson, the Reprosentative from the Third West Virginia district, Maginnis is a republican. Maginnis' party friends on the Elections Committee reported in Maginnis'

favor. Ordinarily the republicans in the House would unseat Alderson and give the seat to Maginnis without any regerd to the merits of the case. Fortunately—or rather unfortunately for themso many of their number are absent from the city that it would be impossible to unseat Alderson if the democrats offered any serious obstruction.

A few days ago two of the republican members of the committee—Messrs. Lacey, of Michigan, and Daizell, of Pennsylvania—suggested to Mr. Crisp, who is the ranking democrat on the committee, that if the democrats would permit Maginnis to be seated they would not call up the case until the last day of the session. Their purpose was to give Maginnis the two years' pay which would accrue to him from securing the seat, even though it cocurred within five minutes before the close of the session.

curred within five minutes before the close of the session.

It was an outrageous proposition, for Mr. Alderson has already been paid the salary—\$10,000—as the sitting member, and it meant briefly that Maginnis should be paid \$10,000 more as an encouragement to him for bringing the contest. Mr. Crisp promptly vetoed the suggestion by curtly replying that if Maginnis were seated it should be by proper and legitimate methods, and that he would not be a party to any such piffering of the public Treasury. As the prospect for favorable action on the case is not probable it will be seen that Mr. Crisp's objection has resulted in a saving to the people of the amount of two years' Congressional pay.

EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER AGAIN SPOKEN OF AS

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. It is said to-day that the Cannon boom for the vacant Treasury portfolio has petered out. There never was anything to the boom beyond an amiable desire on the part of Mr. Cannon's friends to give desire on the part of Mr. Cannon's friends to give "Joe" the place because, as they expressed it, he would be out of a job after the 4th of March next. The general expectation is that the place will be given to ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio. The conditions are all favorable to Mr. Foster. He is a Western man with Eastern ideas of finance. He is not a Presidential candidate, and consequently would not be in General Harrison's road in 1892. For these reasons it is believed that he will be appointed. It is understood that the nomination will be made this week,

NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN ENJOY THEMSELVES

AT A RECEPTION. New York had a blowout to-night at the reunion and reception of the New York State Republican Association, held at the National Rifles' Armory. Association, field at the Sational files armory. It was a most enjoyable affair. All the New York delegation were present except Mesars. Spinola, Magner, Cummings and Stahlnecker. The reception lasted from nine until two in the morning, and the time was spent in dining, dancing and lively conversation.

WASHINGTON NOTES. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the House to-day. Speaker Reed is confined to his rooms at his

hotel by a severe cold. The President to-day approved the joint resolution to correct an error of punctuation in the Tariff set of 1890 relating to binding twine.

Attorney General Miller has directed the United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York to appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of the district mentioned in the case of Ballin, Joseph & Co., involving the proper classification of worsted cloths.

WINDOM'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1801 .- A special from

Fostoria, Ohio, says that ex-Governor Foster, who is mentioned as the probable successor of the late Secretary Windom, was yesterday called to New York by a telegram from President Harrison. Foster left for the East last night. RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

MANY MEN ARE NEEDED, BUT ONLY A FEW

ARE ACCEPTED BY THE OFFICERS, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Boston, Feb. 18, 1891.—The enlistment of naval recruits on board the receiving ship Wabash at this station does not average ten a day. The applicants number about forty each day, but the great majority fail to pass the rigid physical ex-

"The present condition of affairs," said an officer at the yard to-day, "is without parallel in the history of the service. The Yantic, Concord, Miantonomoh, Lancaster, Monongahela and Newark are all without their full complements, and the situation is so serious that several important projects of Secretary Tracy cannot be carried into execution. Twelve hundred men are needed at once, but it seems impossible to procure them."

PENSACOLA TO BE VISITED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18, 1891.—The squadron of evolution will sail for Pensacola on the 23d inst.

MINOR NAVY NOTES.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1891.—The United States steamship Baltimore arrived at Gibraliar to-day en route to Valparaiso, Chill.

The United States steamer Yantic sailed from Newport, R. I., yesterday for a cruise to the South Carolina coast to destroy wrecks en route.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

Uncle Sam has a regular "clearing out" sale at his Brooklyn Navy Yard every year, and one will be held on March 10. The catalogue for this year's uction contains the following:-Four thousand 377 cutlass scabbards, 55 rifle slings, 12,250 pounds empty cartridge cases, 700 cutlass scabbara tips, 52 sabre bayonet tips, 90 bands for bayonet scabbards, 18 feed drums for Gatling gunss, 235 battle axes, 42 cutlasses, 768 revolvers, 52 Remington pistols, 18 feed drums for Gatling guns, 235 battle axes, 42 cutlasses, 768 revolvers, 52 Remington pistols, 23 Remington rifles, 212 hand spikes, 2,600 pounds rope, 71 gun carriages, 1 32-pounder Marsilly, 58,780 cartridge rifle balls, Winchester, 50 calibre; 8,423 blank Winchester cartridges, 1,637 Frankfort arsenal cartridge rifles, 1,637 Frankfort arsenal cartridge rifles, 1,000 Union cartridge pistol balls, 670 Lowell arsenal cartridge pistol balls, 670 Lowell arsenal cartridge pistols, 3,850 Lowell cartridges rocal processes, 50 calibre; 8,500 blank Lowell cartridge revolvers, 38 calibre; 85 cannisters for Gatlings, 4,350 percussion caps, 645 pounds, hexagonal powder, 57% pounds thread, 1 coffee winnower, 8 printers racks, 3 bed springs, 4 mess cheets, 1 bag type, 1 table, 23 bread boxes, 1,103 gallons beans, 1,400 pounds conteel, 1,000 pounds thread, 1,000 pounds pork, 22 gallons molasses, 400 pounds rice, 400 pounds coffee, 1,008 pounds thories, 1,460 pounds coffee, 1,008 pounds thories, 2,146 more pounds of butter, 9,338 pounds flour (475) barrels), 578 gallons beans, 4,132 pounds canned vegetables and nearly a ton more of coffee. empty cartridge cases, 700 cutlass scabbard

DEATH'S VICTIMS IN A MINE.

ONE OF THE SEVENTEEN DEAD RECOVERED FROM THE JEANESVILLE SLOPE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 18, 1891 .- Since the 4th of this month, the day on which the awful disaster occurred at the Jeanesville mine, near this city, seventeen unfortunate men who were imprisoned. When the body of Edward Gallagher was hoisted to surface to-day the report of finding a body spread through the little mining town rapidly, and before the car containing the body could be put under cover a large and excited crowd had gathered at the mouth of the slope. The car was quickly run into a shop near by and the doors ware closed.

Friends of the other men are now satisfied that fone of them live, Gallagher's body was found in the irst break and was taken from it by means of ropes owered from an overhead opening. It was evident se realized the danger and endeavored to escape, but became confused and took the wrong opening, and he taken the one next to it, but a few yards listant, he might have escaped. It is expected the remaining sixteen bodies will be recovered by norning.

WORLD'S FAIR MATIERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1891 .- Attorney Wilson, of the Board of Directors for the World's Fair, at this afternoon's meeting of the Executive Committee presented the contract to be signedfin regard to the employment of labor on the World's Fair buildings.

employment of labor on the World's Fair buildings. It recognizes the eight hour day, but makes no reference whatever as to the employment of union or non-union men except to prohibit the employment of alien labor. The question of employment of union or non-union labor will be discussed at the next inecting of the Board. No work is being done at Jackson Park pending the settlement of the labor troubles.

A rough footing of the aggregated costs of the construction of grounds, buildings, approaches, installations to the fair, places the expense of the local directory at less than \$13,000,000. The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee figures the cost of the buildings alone at \$10,000,000. The report of the Buildings alone at \$10,000,000.

The secretary of the World's Fair Committee on Ceremonies to-day mailed a letter to the Adjutant General of every State apprising them that the formal dedication of the exposition building will take place in October, 1892, and that among the attractions will be a military parade October 11, composed of the flower of the regular army and of the National Guard of the United States, to be followed by grand dress parades and brigade and regimental drills. Every State is expected to take early action with a view to being represented in the ceromonies.

ARMED DETECTIVES UNDER PRIVATE RULE

Spirited Debate in the Assembly on the Anti-Pinkerton Bill Now Pending.

CHILDREN IN STORES

Merchants from New York and Other Cities Oppose Placing Mercantile Houses Under the Factory Inspector.

SETBACK FOR THE POOL BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1801.-Organized labor locked horns with the corporations in the Assem bly this morning. The fight was over the so-called anti-Pinkerton bill. The measure reported by the-Code Committee was not satisfactory. Labor men said it did not fully destroy the Pinkerton evil-The corporation representatives wanted more

Nolan, of Albany, offered a substitute, which had hard luck later on. Husted protested that there must be amendments exempting the societies for the suppression of vice and the prevention of cruelty to children from any possible government

by its provisions.

ECHO OF A BIG STRIKE. A vigorous defence of organized labor was made by Sulzer, of New York, who detailed the events of the Central Railroad strike leading up to the proposed legislation. The Code Committee, he said, had evolved a bill of its own from those handed in on not satisfactory, and that offered by Mr. Nolan had been framed to take its place. He vigorously detime by any person or corporation. "It is a crying shame to us all," he said, "that it should be possible for any one to keep under orders an army of men to preserve the peace and integrity of a community, as Pinkerton does. Cannot a sovereign State protect itself and its people without the intervention of foreign emissaries? Shall it be possible longer for such degraded forces to incite to riot as they did in this city when that strike was on?"

He then read Governor Hill's message calling attention to the Pinkerton evil, as brought out by the the Henaud and other representative newspapers protesting against the outrages. "Pinkerton," he added, referring to a copy of a circular sent out by the detective agency, "is not a resident of this State. He offers to furnish detectives to corporations to enter into the life of their workmen, learn their plans for self-betterment, join their organi-

their plans for self-betterment, join their organizations and so keep the employers informed of the crime."

Mr. Hitt, of Albany, attacked Noian as misrepresenting organized above. He said Noian was trying a proof that any labor leader favored it.

Noian retorted sharply, denouncing Hit as a corrogation lawyer and producing hit own credum. State, whose delegates were watching the legislation. He sided that he had been approached by a Central Ballroad official, who advised him not to favored by the railroad and by Philarton. Both would oppose and defeat any other measure.

Debate was then shut off sharply, the Husted to go, exempting rummer resorts from the provisions of the bill, and holan's substitute were beaten by a vote of yeas 44, mays 61. The committed a bilart gibt will be made when it comes up for final passage. The labor organizations say it life or death with them. They ridicule the proposed penalty of imprisonment as applied to a proposed for every offence. The corporation leaders seed at their antagonists and blandly assure the Legislature that their measure is all right.

In the Senate another blow was atruck at the transponists and blandly assure the tousand and one canal bridge appropriation schemes. O'Connor, after a wordy war with Canto which Deep reconstruction color than the cause of the support of the same better than the senate another blow was atruck at housand and one canal bridge appropriation schemes. O'Connor, after a wordy war with Cantor of the fundamental properties of the support of the canal committees of both houses not to report any more bills pristions for maintenance and general repairs. It is the bland and the properties of the support o

between his plans for a good substantial bridge and their own idea, and no appropriaton shall be made until the locality has provided its share of the expense.

***ETBACK FOR SAXTON'S POOL BILL.**

An effort to pass Saxton's Pool bill failed, although it got 19 votes. Lieutenant Governor Jones ruled against it, and it was reconsidered and tabled. Next time it will be passed. Its object is to prevent evasions of the law by pool sellers, who, under cover of the privilege granted by the Ives bill, sell pools in the city, pretending they are acting as agents for sellers on the race track. Brown and McCarren refused to vote on it fo-day, bus 10 good men did so. They were Absura, Cantor, Chase, Erwin, Fassett, Hendricks, Hunter, Ives, Laughlin, Linaon, McNaughton, O'Connor, Robertson, Roesch, Saxton, Sheard, Sloan, Vsm Gorder and Vedder.

Birkett passed the bill providing for the care of indigent cripples in Brooklyn by the Board of Estimate at forty-live cents per day.

A bill exempting the Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown from the provisions of the State Care act was introduced by Mr. Birkett. The hospital trustees object to being flooded with indigent hunatics and claim the high reputation of their institutions would be injured if the provisions of the new bill are enforced against them.

Bills Affective New York and Brooklyn.

Birket's Brooklyn Bridge Terminus Extension bill was advanced to a third reading.

Several important bills were dropped in the Assembly bill box. Tim Sullivan has one amending the New York Police law so that a doorman may be promoted to be a patrolman.

Webster put in one for the New York city officials providing that the Commissioner of Public Works may condemn lands needed for sewerage purposes, the assessment to be borne by the property benefited. It is intended to simplify and cheapen the present condemnatory proceedings.

O'Connor fathers a bill which is rather peculiar. Grantone and provides that when a railroad has constructed six-sovenths of its line it may abandon th

Taylor, Macy & Co., Bloomingdale & Co., Daniells & Sons, Koch & Co., O'Neill and J. Hearn & Sons, and Brooklyn by F. Loeser & Co. and Liebmann Brothers.

Senator O'Connor opposed the bill on behalf of the working women and girls of Binghamton. Ho thought that it was not right to limit the age at which children can work in mercantile houses to fourteen years. The work of clerks was essentially different, he said, from that of factory employes, and no restrictions were needed.

Mr. J. T. Tempkins, of Lord & Taylor, of New York, speaking for many New York firms besides his own, said that it was unjust to give to the factory inspector the power to say what stores should be kept open in the evening. In many families the children were compelled to work under the age of fourteen. In his establishment the women and girls ask for no relief, and he could see no necessity for interference on the part of the Legislature.

HARDSHIPS FEARED.

Mr. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, said that many features of the bill would work a hardship to poor families. Children in business houses do no heavy work. The closing of stores evenings would prevent working people from shopping.

Mr. Fred T. Hone, representing Rochester firms, said the power given to the factory inspector under the bill to discriminate between firms in certain cases would make him a terror to all merchants. It was pointed out that it would be impracticable to put this law in operation, as twould require an enormous number of inspectors.

The committee will renew the hearing next Wednesday.

BASSELIN IN A QUAGMIRE.

THE FOREST COMMISSIONER MAKES SOME EX-

PLANATIONS THAT DON'T EXPLAIN. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1891 .- Forest Commisioner Basselin was a good witness this afternoon. He answered promptly every question put to him. He was glibness itself. The reason is simple. He was in the hands of his own lawyers.

The investigation of the Forest Commission was esumed this afternoon and for three hours Basselin's lawyers plied him with questions. Their object was plain from the very start. Conscious that Basselin had shown gross ignorance of the duties of his office under the examination of Lawyer Adams, counsel for the committee, they essayed to remove the impression by exhibiting to the committee what knowledge he did have. He was asked many questions not germane to the inquiry and regarding matters not at issue. The object was clearly to kick up a big dust, under cover of which the main issue would be obscured and lost sight of.

GLIB EXPLANATIONS. Basselin's counsel first took up the matter of the exchange of lands with the State under the Hadley act, and then they proceeded to try and show that refusal of the Forest Commission to approve the pro-

some special reason existed in each instance for the refusal of the Forest Commission to approve the proposed exchange. In one case the applicant failed to indicate the location of the lands he wished to exchange with the State. In another the lands offered to the State were subject to heavy back taxes. In yet another the applicant had failed to state clearly what State lands he wanted. Basselin responded readily to the questions of his lawyers and displayed information really surprising in view of his previous ignorance when questioned by Lawyer Adams.

When it became apparent that the object was to explain why all the applications for exchanges with the State had been rejected by the Forest Commission until the Everton company appeared on the scene Mr. Adams quietly drew attention to the fact that these explanations were immaterial, for the commission at the time of the first application for an exchange of Isands with the State had laid down the settled line of policy not to approve any exchanges. Furthermore, the commission had adopted a resolution to this effect, and had so, notified the State Comptroller. Basselin had to admit the truth of this, and further explanations of why any particular application for an exchange was rejected ceased to have any force.

SOMETHING THAT WASN'T EXPLAINED.

Counsel for the defence, however, failed to produce any explanation why the commission so suddenly changed its policy and recommended an exchange with the Everton company, and that only a short time after Commissioner Basselin had become associated with Patton in the Beaver River Lumber Company.

Finding that it was no use trying to explain the curious policy of the commission as to the exchange of land, counsel for the defence turned their attention to be question of the fallure of the commission to buy any lands with the £25,000 given them by the State at their own request for that purpose. Then Basselin made his old point about the parcels offered being small and actached and that he could not spare the men to look

THOSE ILLINOIS FARMERS.

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK MAINTAINED BY THE OBSTINATE TRIO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SPRINGPIELD, Feb. 18, 1891.—The republicans can't swallow Streeter, though they tried very hard to do so to-day. Twelve of them absolutely refused to be whipped into line and voted for Oglesby and other republicans. When Streeter's vote reached ninety some of the democrats took alarm, fearing the combination might win after all. General Palmer was in the Speaker's room the while, and when he was told of Streeter's gain he smiled and said:—"The republicans will never all go to Streeter." He did not appear in the least disturbed. It had now been demonstrated that under no circumstances can Streeter win, and the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Association men are despondent, though not so much so as the republicans, whose anything-to-beat-Palmer combination has failed every time. Public patience is rapidly becoming exhausted, and even the constituents of the three farmers are calling upon them to redeem pledges made and vote for General Palmer. Cockrell and Moore will be ready to vote for Palmer as soon as Moore gets the bee out of his own bonnet. the combination might win after all.

BLAINE PREFERRED TO HARRISON.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] HELENA, Mont., Feb. 18, 1891 .- The Herald, edited by State Senator Hedges, publishes interviews with twenty-nine of thirty-three republicans in the Leg-islature on their choice of a Presidential candidate in 1892. One man is for Harrison and twenty-eight for Blaine. The Heraid is a republican paper.

NEW ENGLAND CREMATIONISTS.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 18, 1891 .- The first regular meeting of the New England Cremation Society was held at No. 184 Boylston street last night, and among those present were several ladies. It is not proposed to erect a crematory at present, the society proposing merely to assume the expense of

is chairman, will meet in Brooklyn, at the Supervisor's rooms, to hear the Aspinall case.

Both houses held sessions in the evening, but only routine business was transacted to only routine business was transacted to cremation at any of the crematories existing, the cost of transportation.

The merchants of the State are solld against the bill of Senator Sloan, which proposes to bring mercantile establishments under the jurisdiction of factory impectors and places in the hands of those officials even larger powers than they have over the factories. It was not surprising that there were the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the factories. It was not surprising that there were the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the factories. It was not surprising that there were the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the factories. It was not surprising that there were the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the factories. It was not surprising that there were the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers than they have over the ker-Kdward Everett Hale, of Bostoficials even larger powers t